NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864. [No. 6.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

GOV. VANCE'S VISIT.

On Thursday evening, according to appointment, our excellent Governor arrived here, accompanied by two members of his staff. He was met near the town limits by the Mayor and Committee of Arrangements and conducted to the Fayetteville Hotel, where he was received with cheers by a large crowd of citizens. The Mayor addressed to him a warm and hearty welcome to our town, very appropriate in its matter and manner, to which the Governor responded briefly but appropriately and acceptably, making no long speech because, as he said, he had already spoken during the day two hours and traveled 38 miles. He alluded handsomely in closing, to the glorious news he had heard on his arrival here, of the complete success of the expedition of North Carolina troops under that gallant North Carolina officer, Gen. Hoke, in the capture of Plymouth and its yankee garrison. Conducted to the parlors of the Hotel, many citizens and ladies called to pay their respects, and were cordially received by the distinguished guest, who had a warm grasp and a pleasant word for all who approached him.

Friday was a gala-day in our town. Business was suspended; crowds thronged the streets, from town, county, and neighboring counties—Chatham, Moore, Robeson, Bladen, Sampson, and we know not how many other counties, being represented. One boy was pointed out who had walked 28 miles to hear the Governor.

About half-past 11, when the Governor appeared upon the stand and was introduced in a few appropriate words by the Hon. Thomas C. Fuller, it was supposed that there were assembled around him some three thousand persons, the ladies being provided with benches and chairs, and the masculines standing without weariness during the three following hours of intellectual entertainment, now highly delighted with the rich touches of humor, each in itself a telling argument, anon finding their eyes moistened by an allusion to the sufferings and desolation inflicted upon helpless women and children by a cruel enemy, and next their teeth set with determination to rescue our country from the tyrannous rule of such a hateful people. The crowd remained compact to the last, and the only regret was that there was a period to the enjoyment.

THE SPEECH.—Upon reflection we have concluded that it would scarcely be necessary to attempt anything like a full report of this speech, since it would be shorn of much of its beauty and point by any but a regular, practiced Reporter such as the one who did such full justice to the Wilkesboro' speech, and since it is said the Governor will make as thorough a canvass as his time and engagements will permit, in the course of which the people of nearly all parts of the State will be enabled to receive from the Governor's own eloquent lips the words of truth and patriotism and encouragement which he pours out from a soul abounding with great and patriotic impulses.

He commenced by acknowledging the compliment conveyed by the assemblage of such a great number of his fellow citizens. It should be his ambition to prove himself worthy of their confidence. As one of "the powers that be, which are ordained of God," he came to speak, earnestly and truthfully, of the state of our country, and of our duties and responsibilities. This is the crisis of our fate. Before the now budding leaves shall have withered and fallen, our fate will be decided. *This* is the time of trial. It is easy to serve one's country in times of peace, and even when this war began and every young man was ready to march, and greybaired men, and ladies, and boys, cheered, it was easy and glorious. But enthusiasm never carried a nation through its trials. The sufferings and privations of the succeeding three years have brought a need of a different spirit—a brave, pure, unselfish patriotism, willing to act, to suffer, and even to die for the country. Having this spirit, we have nothing to fear. The veteran soldiers are brave and true, and willing to encounter suffering and death. If the people remain firm and true, there is no room for doubt as to the soldiers.—If you can endure suffering, in patient hope, we shall conquer. If you fail, the cause will fail, and deservedly fail when selfishness deserts a cause as sacred as ours.

Everybody wants peace. The gray haired father and mother, weeping for their fallen sons; the widowed mother, gazing upon her children: the loving wife, anxious for the return of her absent and endangered husband, all, all, want peace. People pray for it, the soldier fights for it—the soldier never draws a trigger that is not for peace. How shall we secure the great blessing? Some say it is to be done by the State taking herself out of the Confederacy, as she did out of the old Union. But this would not be peace, nor lead to peace but to new and bloodier wars. The State has delegated to the Confederate Government the sole right to declare war and make peace. While *in* the Confederacy, therefore, the State cannot make peace or negotiate for it. To do this, supposing Lincoln were ready and willing to negotiate, the State must first recall the rights of sovereignty which she has vested in the Confederate government. The only mode by which this can be done, is to secede again, to desert her co. States and set up for herself. Would that be peace, or bring peace? It would be a fatal delusion to suppose so. The Confederate government would be no longer bound to assist or protect the State—the partnership would be at an end, the other Confederate States feeling that they had been basely deserted. North Carolina would be to the rest of the Confederacy nothing more than England or France. She would stand between one part of the Confederacy and the other, cutting it in sunder. It would be impossible to keep from crossing her territory with troops and supplies. This would lead to war—it would indeed be an act of war. And then North Carolina, before she could have gotten out of the war with Lincoln, would have a new war upon her hands—a war with her friends and neighbors, identified with her interest and institutions, and bound to her by the glories of a hundred battle fields in which they had fought side by side. It would be my duty, said the Governor, to issue a proclamation to our soldiers, informing them that our State had deserted her sisters and that they must come home to fight against their brothers in arms. I will die before I'll issue such a proclamation!

But if the State were to join Lincoln—an unsupposable case—that would not be peace. Her sons would be forced into the yankee armies, her treasure required by taxation to support them. Is there a man who would not prefer that his son should fall gloriously in battling for our rights and liberty, rather than to meet such a dishonorable fate?

To take the State out of the Confederacy is the only thing that a Convention can do more than can be done by the Legislature. The State cannot negotiate until it is out of the Confederacy; and everything short of that the Legislature can do—do as completely as a Convention. A Convention may advise the Confederate government to endeavor to make peace. So can the Legislature, and so it no doubt will do, and I will heartily unite with it in the recommendation. A Convention would be composed of the same materials, and in great part, doubtless, of the same men—all alike fresh from the people and representing their wishes. Why does anybody, therefore, want a Convention, in addition to the Legislature which we have and must have, unless it be with a view to a new secession? The advocates of a Convention deny that such is their purpose. Do not be deceived by such professions. It is that or nothing.

The Governor next spoke of his competitor. You have all heard of Holden, said he. He wants my place. If he knew as much as I do about the place, he might not be anxious to get it. Yet, as you took me from the army, and put me in it, I am willing, nay, I confess I am anxious to serve you in it for another term. The Governor then read a note which he had addressed to Mr. Holden some days before leaving Raleigh for this place, informing him of his intention to accept the invitation to speak here, and desiring that Mr. Holden should be present, as he should have occasion to speak of him, personally and politically, and he preferred to do that face to face. He also read Mr. Holden's reply, declining to come to Fayetteville, assigning different reasons for his course from the one originally given by him.—He is so considerate that he don't want to take the people from their farms! But suppose the people want to go from their farms for a day? You have invited me to meet you, showing that you do thus want to go. If you are willing to listen and I to speak, is anybody to blame? Besides, as I am to speak anyhow, you could have listened to him also, and thus heard both without any additional loss of time.

Mr. Holden says in his card, that he is not vain enough to hope to change any man's vote by speaking. Inuendo, Gov. Vance is thus vain. Yet it is all very well to issue the Standard occasionally on the sly for electioneering purposes. He does not wish to excite the people by haranguing them.—Well, let him retire from the canvass and there will be no excitement. He says, "my principles are well known." Are they? Who knows them?—One may know what principles he professed ten years ago, what different principles he professed five years ago, and what opposite principles he professed six weeks ago. But who can tell what changes they have undergone during these six weeks? In 1856 he was a rank secessionist, declaring that the election of Fremont would be cause for a dissolution of the Union; but now he denounces those who were then secessionists. It is said he suspended his paper for fear of being arrested since the habeas corpus was suspended; but this can't be so, for he publishes it occasionally. It is said by his friends that his principles are for peace and Vance's principles opposed to it. When you hear a man say that, look him right in the face and say, "Jim Jones, Zeb Vance says you are a liar and a scoundrel. But when you hear him say that Zeb Vance is for fighting rather than crouching like a dog at the feet of Abraham, tell him, that's so, stick to that."

The Governor next eloquently stated and denounced the terms of peace offered by Lincoln. In consideration of the confiscation of all your property, the emancipation of your slaves, your oaths to support all this, and permission to hang all military officers above Colonel and all civil officers, he will graciously pardon the rest of you. Is there any man here so degraded as to desire peace upon such terms? Branch, and Pettigrew, and Pender, and Fisher, and Tew, and Anderson, and Garmichael, and thousands of other glorious spirits have died rather than submit to such degrading terms. And our living heroes will not submit to them. You will not submit to them.

I am for prosecuting the war which Mr Holden helped bring on, for peace. I was opposed to secession—Mr. Holden advocated it and worked for it. He it was who pledged "the last dollar and the last man." I became his endorser, entered the army to pay his debt, and now he repudiates his debt and objects to my paying it! The Governor here illustrated this point by one of his singularly apposite anecdotes, of a man who built a mill with an overshot wheel, cut his canal to it, and determined to let on the full stream of water before things were ready, whilst Badger, and Graham, and Gilmer, and Brown, and Ruffin, and Morehead, and a host of other sensible anti secessionists cried out, "don't Holden, don't, you'll smash everything to pieces." But Holden would'nt listen; he let on the water, broke the Union to pieces, and now, standing aghast at the ruin he worked, swears that he didn't do it, but it was all the work of those bloody "Destructives." And he hates me because some of those who were his brother secessionists now support me!

But Mr. Holden says he stands upon the same platform as Gov. Brown of Georgia. The Governor showed the falsity of this plea. Gov. Brown and the Georgia Legislature do not propose any Convention, any separate Satate action, any new secession, as Mr. Holden does, but wish to obtain peace through the only constitutional channel—the Confederate government. Gov. Brown is opposed to State action, Mr. Holden is for State action; yet they are upon the same platform? So far from Mr. Holden agreeing with Gov. Brown, the Governor showed by a correspondence he had held with Gov. Brown, that as early as the 30th of December last he had made the identical suggestions to Gov. Brown in regard to peace and the *habeas corpus* that Gov. Brown three months afterwards embodied in his Message, now so much lauded by Mr. Holden. He also read letters to President Davis in which he urged a new effort to open negotiations and expressed his strong repugnance to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. His letter to Gov. Brown was to ask him to write to the President and urge similar views, if he concurred in them. He was thus three months ahead of Gov. Brown in this effort for peace and the retention of the *habeas corpus;* yet, according to Mr. Holden, Gov. Brown is a patriot and statesman and I the reverse!

As to the pretence that the Governor was for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, he had there an armful of *Standards* in which he was praised by Mr. Holden for his firmness in upholding the rights and liberties of the citizen and the supremacy of the civil law. And he has not changed the views and conduct which so excited the admiration of Mr. Holden. So far as he knew he was the only Governor or other public officer who interfered with the President to prevent the suspension.

One of the richest portions of the speech was the account the Governor gave of Mr. Holden's conduct on the occasion of the mob of his office last Fall.—Our readers will doubtless remember how valiantly the *Standard* had dared any one to molest him—he and his friends were ready for them, &c., &c. Well, the mob took possession of his office. As soon as I heard of it, said the Governor, I went tearing up the main street to the scene, whilst he was tearing down the back street to my house. He got into my house, entered my bed room, [the family was absent,] and lowered the gas. I spoke to the soldiers, induced them to disperse, and on returning home found my competitor, very pale and depressed. He asked me for a drink of brandy; said he felt badly. I gave it to him and it revived him. Soon several gentlemen came in. Mr. Holden then said, "You and I may differ in politics, but I hope my right arm may rot off if I ever raise so much as my little finger against you." I replied, "I have done nothing but my duty." He said, "Why you went in among the soldiers and the bayonets—I shall always be grateful to you."—He stuck to this about a month, which is as long as he sticks to anything. And shows his gratitude by charging me with corruption, with running luxuries through the blockade! Well, I have had some presents of things that run the blockade, and among them was this brandy which so revived him. In the language of the song:

"He eat my meat, he drink my tea,
Then run about town and talk about me."

The Governor went on to speak of his recent visit to the army, and of the encouragement he derived therefrom. Their condition was splendid, their provisions good, their spirits buoyant. While they have re-enlisted for the war, some at home, out of danger and surrounded with comforts, are croaking and complaining. What a spectacle! Sustain the army! The Spring campaign has opened gloriously. We have whipped them badly in Florida, frightened Sherman back from Mississippi, and now have a glorious victory in our own State, by our own troops led by one of our own Generals. He said, that though there be not the usual abundance of food, there is enough for all, if properly distributed. He told of the 13th Mississippi Regiment, in Lee's army, which, away from their homes, had resolved to fast one day each week for the purpose of giving some of their scant rations to destitute women and children in Virginia—one [illegible] worthy to be recorded upon the rolls of fame. He also mentioned a little fellow from his own town, whom he had met in the army, who had not been at home since the war began, and didn't expect to go until it ended. He had drawn a furlough but had given it to a man in his company who had a wife and children. Glorious spirit! worthy of imitation by people at home.

The conclusion of the speech was magnificent. We cannot pretend to report it. The dawning day will soon be followed by the full sun of blessed peace if our people at home will only do their duty and be true to the army as the army is true to the country. He was greatful for the unanimity with which the people had called him to office. He had endeavored to serve them faithfully. He would be greateful for their approval in August next. But if that should be withheld he would return to the army from which they had called him, willing and ready to suffer and to die in defence of the rights and liberty of the country.

The whole speech was received with unmistakable marks of approbation and enjoyment.

In the course of the afternoon the Governor, by invitation of Col. Childs, Commandant of the Arsenal and Armory visited that flourishing and most useful institution, passing through the various shops where skilful artizans were wielding the ingenious instruments by which the most intricate mechanical operations are performed, and the most beneficial military results attained. With these things no one can fail to be deeply interested and highly pleased who has an opportunity of inspecting this establishment.

Next followed a Review by the Governor of the Battalion under Maj. Taylor, which is kept for the defence of this post, formed in great part of the workmen in these shops. They performed a variety of evolutions, with true soldierly propriety. Here again an immense crowd was collected, who were also treated to the strains of music from the Band which Capt. Charles R. Banks has educated for one of the Regiments on our coast. The Gubernatorial party and friends partook of refreshments by invitation of Colonel Childs.

On Saturday morning several hundreds of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the Governor to Egypt, where he had engaged to speak on that day. We learn that an audience about equal to that here was assembled there, and that the Governor's address was more able and affective, if possible, there than here. He returned in the evening to find a large number of ladies anxious to pay their respects to him, having during his absence adorned his parlors with evergreens, flowers, and complimentary inscriptions.

YANKEE "BREAKERS AHEAD."—The predictions and admonitions contained in the article from the New York *Sunday Mercury*, which we copy in this paper, are very suggestive and promising to us.—We have several times heretofore taken similar views of the dangers and difficulties which the Yankee nation has to encounter next fall and winter. The prospect of a split and a revolution among the States still adhering to the old Union, as a consequence of the excitements and the results of their coming Presidential election, is much more threatening than the prospect of secession by the South seemed in the spring of 1860. We repeat our conviction that another revolution must attend the Yankee Presidential contest in 1864. The two parties are evidently going into it as a struggle for life or death, and any alternative will be more acceptable to either than acquiescence in defeat at the hands of its rival. And even leaving out of view the exasperations and disappointments of parties, as such, the novel questions sprung are such as have never tried American institutions before, and the triumph of the Black Republicans must bring such a social revolution as no community claiming to be free could pass through without force and bloodshed. Our candid opinion is, that in a few months more our gallant soldiers may "hang up their bruised arms for monuments" and enjoy the spectacle of such a "Kilkenny cat" affair at the North as has not been witnessed in christendom for centuries.—*Columbus (Ga) Enquirer.*

A GREAT COMET PREDICTED.—The following, says an English paper, is an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne: "Professor Neumayer, on three years' scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth; and, should it not attach itself (as one globule of quicksilver to another) nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train."—*Exchange.*

DISRESPECTFUL.—A conundrum was given out at a New Orleans theatre:—"Why is Mr. Lincoln like an owl in daytime?" the answer to which was "Because he is 'A'blinkin'." A soldier, with his and his companion's rations of whiskey in him, hiccoughed out, before the answer could be given: "Because he is a d—d old fool." The soldier spent the night in irons, in meditation on the President's capacity.

A marriage took place at Newburyport, Connecticut, last week, in which the ceremony of joining hands was entirely omitted, the bridegroom having no hands to use. He had his arms blown off at the shoulders by a powder explosion, not even stumps remaining to which artificial arms can be attached.

Stoves made of soapstone are used in Quebec. They are said to throw out a mellower and more uniform heat than iron. The material of which they are made is very abundant in the mineral region South of St. Lawrence.

A female soldier has been arrested in Green Bay, Wis., who sports a light moustache, speaks two or three languages, circulates counterfeit money, and does not like her husband well enough to live with him.

A woman has been carrying on a curious confidence game in Milwauke, Green Bay, &c., Wis.—She dressed in male attire, married young ladies, and ran away with their money.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable.

Apples, dried	good, peeled, per bush. 26 lbs.,		$5
"	" unpeeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,		3 60
Axes,	" with handles, each		12 50
"	" without "		12 00
Bacon,	" sides, per pound		2 25
"	" hams "		2 25
"	" shoulders "		2
"	" jowles, "		1
Beans,	" white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,		10
Brandy,	" apple, per gallon,		20
"	" peach, "		25
Beef,	" fresh, net, per pound		60
"	" salted, "		85
"	" corn, "		90
Brown stuff,	" good, per bush. 28 lbs		1
Candles,	" tallow, per pound		2 25
"	" adamantine, per pound		2 25
Chains,	" trace, per pair,		9
Cloth,	" woolen, for soldiers clothes, 1 yard wide, 10 oz, to yard, and PRO RATA as to greater or less width or weight per yard,		
Cotton	" raw, per lb		6
Coffee,	" Rio, per pound,		1 50
Corn,	" unshelled, per bush. of 70 pounds, shelled, sacks not included, per bush. of 56 pounds,		4 50 5
Corn meal,	" sacks not included, per bushel of 50 pounds,		6
Drills,	" cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3 yards to pound, per yard,		80
Flour,	" extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds,		60
"	" extra family, per sack of 98 pounds,		30
"	" superfine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,		55
"	" " sack of 98 lbs		28
"	" fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,		50
"	" " sack of 98 lbs.		25
Fodder,	" baled, per 100 pounds,		4
"	" unbaled, per 100 pound		3 50
Hats,	" wool, each		5
Hay,	" baled, per 100 lbs.,		5
"	" unbaled, per, 100 lbs.,		4
Hides,	" dry, per pound,		5 25
"	" green, "		1 22
Horses,	" artillery, 1st class per head,		700
"	" 2d " "		600
"	" extra, " "		
Iron,	" pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,		110
"	" square or round per ton,		600
"	" hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,		600
"	" flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds,		600
"	" boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,		600
"	" serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,		400
"	" castings, per pound,		15
Jeans,	" wool domestic, per yard		
Kettles,	" camp, iron, per lb.,		
Lumber,	" good, per 1,000 feet,		60
Lard,	" clean, " pound,		2
Leather,	" sole, " "		6
"	" upper, " "		7
"	" harness, per pound		7 6
Molasses,	" cane, " gallon,		10
"	" sorghum " "		5
Mules,	" 1st class per head,		700 15
"	" 2nd " "		500 50
"	" 3rd " "		400 25
"	" extra " "		
Nails,	" per keg,		75
Oats,	" sheaf, unbaled, per 100 pounds,		4
"	" baled, " " "		4
"	" shelled, per bushel,		4
Osnaburgs,	" cotton, ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,		1
"	" cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,		1 10
Onions,	" per bushel,		8
Peas,	" cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.,		10
Potatoes,	" Irish, " "		6
"	" sweet, " "		6
Peaches dried,	" peeled, per bush. 38 lbs,		8 50
"	" unpeeled, per bushel 28 pounds,		6
Pork,	" fresh, neti, per pound,		1 50
"	" salt, "		2
Quinine,	" good, per ounce,		88
Rice,	" new, " pound,		25
"	" old, " "		20
Rye,	" good " bushel of 56 pounds,		6
Sacks,	" two bush., osnaburgs each,		2
Shirting,	" cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4¾ yds. to pound, per yard,		1 20
"	" cotton, ¾ yd. wide, 4¾ yd. to pound, per yard,		1 10
Cotton strip's,	" 2 yds. lb.,		1 75
Salt,	" Coast, per bush. 56 lbs.		15
"	" Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,		20
"	" Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds		20
Steel,	" cast, per pound,		4
Shoes,	" army, per pair,		45
Shoe thread,	" flax, " pound,		10
Socks	" soldiers' wool, per pair,		1 50
Sheep,	" fat, per head,		25
Sugar,	" brown, common per pound		2
Soap,	" hard per pound,		40
"	" soft, " "		25
Shucks,	" baled, " " 100 lbs.,		4
Shorts,	" good, " bush of 22 lbs.,		1
Ship stuff,	" " " " 32 " "		1 12
Tea,	" black, " pound,		8
"	" green, " "		8
Tent cloth,	" cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard.		1 30
Tobacco, No 1	" Extra,		3 00
" No 2	"		2 50
Tobacco Lugs	"		1 85
Tallow,	" clean, per pound,		1 50
Vinegar,	" cider, " gallon,		2 00
"	" manufactured, per gallon,		1 25
Whiskey,	" good, manufactured, per gallon,		25
Wheat,	" first rate white, per bush of 60 pounds		10
"	" fair, per bush of 60 pounds,		8
"	" ordinary, per bush of 60 pounds,		8
Wheat straw,	" baled, per 100 lbs.,		1 50
Wool,	" unbaled per 100 pounds		1
"	" washed per pound,		5
Wagons	" unwashed, per "		3
"	" wood axle, 4 horse, new, each		3 50
"	" iron axle, 4 horse, new, each		3 75
"	" wood " 2 " "		2 50
"	" iron " 2 " "		2 75
Wheat brand,	" bush of 17 pounds,		20
Yarn,	" cotton, per bunch, 5 lbs,		10

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds, 60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel, 25
Hire of two horse teams, wagons and driver, rations furnished by owner, der day, 12
Hire of two horse teams, furnished by government, per day, 8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, 22 50
Hire of four horse teams wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, 16
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, [illegible] der, per day, 3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day, 1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, 1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month, 75
Hire of horses, per day, 45
For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed) H. K. BROWN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Commissioners Appraisement, for State of N C.
Raleigh, April 18th, 1864. 1—tf.

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Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.
Eastern Ward. Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N S. Harp.
J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.
W. B. Richardson is City Treasurer.
Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.
K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J. L. Pennington, City Printer.
F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.
Watchman—E. A Johnson, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.
The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

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CARGOES STEAMSHIPS PET AND LUCY

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH 1864, COMMENCING at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N.C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting part of

DRY GOODS.

2 bales white Flannel,
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 Cases Flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Bone Buttons
fancy 2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
3 cases Regetta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hood Spirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Sassimere
1 case Spool Cotton

SHOES, &c.

14 cases ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

5 cases Stationary
Letter Paper, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34.
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests, and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies,
22 bbls Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candles
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
5 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackeral
10 half barrels Mackerel
35 Kits do
25 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 do
5 cases Spices

HARDWARE, &c.

38 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
44 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Ride wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Sneemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
30 drums Balsam Copaiba
29 barrels Allum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Soda Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile Soap, 300 lbs
8 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extra Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tarrant Powder
2 cases Morphia Acet. and Mod.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c.

3 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brand
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th, 1864. 4—ts.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 28, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

Change of Terms.

In consequence of the high prices of material and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" " 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

HOW TO SEND US MONEY.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ GOV. VANCE, by invitation of his fellow-citizens, will address the people at Asheboro', on Tuesday, the 3d of May, it being Court week, at Carthage on Saturday the 7th May, and at Pittsboro' on Monday the 9th. (Court week.)

Consistency.

The thorough-bred politician is a most remarkable specimen of the genus "homo." He forgets with alacrity his professions not ten days old, and pounces on the ideas of others which meet with popular favor; then boldly declares those ideas have always been his own. Fortunately others are not as forgetful.

Our neighbor of the *Progress*—who displayed *neutrality* by fondly hugging our candidate and stabbing the other under the fifth rib, while loudly professing friendship—attempts to place Vice President STEPHENS and Gov. BROWN on HOLDEN'S platform! He then caps the climax by insinuating that Gov. VANCE is opposed to both.—BROWN *and* STEPHENS *gone over to* HOLDEN! Who can read STEPHENS' very able speech and BROWN'S very sensible message, and imagine they agree with Mr. HOLDEN, that we are virtually whipt, and that we must have a "State Convention" to make peace on "any terms;" carry North Carolina out of the Confederacy, or reconstruct a dead Union, as the means of saving our negroes! Is there any such doctrine in either of those documents? Where, in the productions of these great and patriotic statesmen, will you find such a sentiment as "*the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was?* You will find bold and sensible ground in favor of the *habeas corpus* and the maintenance of civil liberty; but you will find bitter defiance to the public enemy, and earnest recommendation of peace negotiations after great victories —*through the proper constitutional authorities.* No Convention is mentioned. In these positions both are in perfect accord with the well known position of Gov. VANCE. *Three months* before Gov. BROWN'S message, (*in December* 1863,) Gov. VANCE pressed on President DAVIS similar views in regard to peace. *We happen to know*, and are prepared to prove, *that* Gov. VANCE, *by letter, consulted* Gov. BROWN *as to this course, urging the latter to record his efforts at Richmond* in this regard, and that there has been a perfect understanding between these two patriotic statesmen on that and other subjects. Both, however, have, wisely and humanely, been careful to avoid deluding the people with false hopes of obtaining peace by revolutionary or irregular means, which would involve them in deeper ruin. It is impossible for any man to be more anxious for peace than Gov. VANCE, or to have labored with greater zeal to obtain it. But he will not trifle with the sufferings of the people and thereby prolong the war; and all mischief will find in him a bold opponent.

MR. HOLDEN thinks Gov. BROWN and Mr. STEPHENS will be valuable companions for [illegible]. Their great abilities, recognized patriotism and zealous advocacy of national independence, would bolster up an ambitious and discontented politician and save his policy rom contempt, if not his person and property from injury—as Gov. VANCE has more than once done.

Let no man be deceived. Not a particle of Holdenism is there about Gov. BROWN or A. H. STEPHENS. Both believe in a vigorous war policy, and seek to obtain the blessings of peace only by constitutional means. Both freely proclaim their sentiments to their countrymen face to face. Neither cower in a dark corner and refuse to speak, while the nation is struggling for life.—Like them our gallant Governor candidly, boldly and freely tells the people what he thinks—what he favors or opposes—what he has done in the past and what he will do in the future.

The people know how to appreciate such a man, and will endorse him in August.

☞ We earnestly solicit our friends, to whom we have sent specimen numbers of the Conservative, to consider themselves special agents for obtaining subscriptions. We will be truly thankful for such favors. Subscriptions are coming in by the hundred, but we wish to have a friendly chat with every true Conservative and patriot in the State. Send along your names, friends.

☞ A candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina should not only be a high-toned gentleman, and a genuine, incorruptible patriot, but he should also be "above suspicion."

A man who says "we must fight it out now" and denounces the advocates of a Convention cannot be very strong for peace.—*Progress.*

If we are not to "fight it out *now*," when, pray, Mr. *Progress*, are we to "fight it out?"—We have shown, and the *Progress* very well knows, that Gov. VANCE is an advocate of wise diplomacy, to be resorted to whenever deemed available. If the *Progress* is not in favor of "fighting it out," what is it in favor of? Is our neighbor in favor of backing square out, stacking our arms, and asking pardon and absolution of ABRAHAM LINCOLN? Is he opposed to fighting altogether; or, if he is only opposed to *fighting now*, when, we repeat, is he willing to "fight it out?" We hope our neighbor will do us the kindness to answer these questions, as we are very anxious to ascertain his true position.

We have also another question to ask our neighbor. We, like a great many other uninformed persons, are completely in the dark about this "Convention" business. The question is this: What do you purpose to do, if you succeed in calling a Convention? If you can satisfy us that the calling a Convention can do us no possible harm, but may do a great deal of good, we may advocate a Convention. *We are not afraid to trust the people*—they are the true sovereigns and have the right to rule. But we are opposed to agitating questions merely for the sake of agitation, when we can see no probable good likely to result therefrom.

The *Progress* is mistaken in saying that Gov. VANCE denounces the advocates of a Convention. On the contrary, he gives them, as a general thing, credit for good intentions, but is unable to agree with them in judgment.

We simply, at this time, express our *regret* that Gov. Vance, should have felt it to be his duty to array himself on the side of Gov. Brown, Mr. Stephens or anybody else, in their open antagonism to the Confederate Government.—*State Journal.*

If such were the fact, we should regret it no less than our cotemporary. But the case is otherwise. While these eminently conservative statesmen differ with President DAVIS and Congress about questions of *policy*, neither of them has ever placed himself in "open antagonism to the *Confederate government.*" On the contrary, their constant aim has been to sustain and uphold the *government* against the common enemy. They have given the government all the aid and comfort in their power; and the measure of aid rendered by Gov. VANCE, in various ways and his very successful administration up to this time, have entitled him to be styled the "model Governor" of the Confederacy.

It is unjust so confound a simple opposition to particular measures of the administration with "antagonism to the Confederate Government."

Secresy in Congress may be defended as proper, so far as considering reports and recommendations from the War or Navy Departments are concerned. Plans of conducting a campaign, or for governing our navy, or statements as to movements in progress or preparations being made, may have to be kept from the knowledge of our own people, in order to keep them from a like publicity to the enemy, and that legislators should have full and perfect knowledge of all these plans, and know the reasons that influence the Executive and his constitutional advisors to recommend a certain line of policy, will be admitted. Congress may with great propriety obtain all the information necessary to secure intelligent action, with closed doors; but beyond this there is no excuse for secresy—on the contrary, every reason why the practice should not prevail.—*Memphis Appeal.*

We concur fully in this view of Congressional secresy, and we earnestly hope that at their next meeting soon to take place the representatives of the people will conform thereto. There is no reason in withholding the arguments of Senators and Representatives in favor of or against particular measures, where nothing is eliminated that can be of any possible advantage to the enemy. Let us have no more of secresy, then, save in the contingencies above mentioned.

☞ We have learned from various reliable sources that VANCE and HOLDEN had very little, if anything, to do with the result of the Congressional election in the 7th District. LEACH and FOSTER were both considered good conservatives, and the contest was really a choice of per[illegible] and Col. LEACH proved to be the more popular man. Hundreds voted for Col. LEACH who are as strong [illegible] men as [illegible] in the State. We think Mr. HOLDEN will find it difficult to extract much comfort from this matter.

☞ We publish the resolutions unanimously passed by the Mississippi Legislature. They breath the right spirit and we commend them to be carefully read.

GENERAL HOKE'S YANKEE PRISONERS.—In consequence of some necessary delay on the route, the Yankee prisoners captured at Plymouth, by Gen. Hoke, did not reach here on Monday, as expected. Yesterday evening, however, the first enstalment of them arrived—680 in number. Another lot will pass through to-day, to the number of about 2840. The Yankees which passed through yesterday were an impudent set of well dressed vagabonds, full of insolence and impertinence. Two cars were loaded with officers of various grades and belonged to the commands as following and in the numbers annexed. They were in charge of Capt. Nichols, 17th S. C. Infantry, Evans' brigade. They are as follows:

2nd Massachusetts artillery,	8
3d Pennsylvania "	1
101st " infantry,	20
16th " "	17
103d " "	17
85th New York "	23
10th Maine "	1
24th New York battalion	2
12th " cavalry, (Buffalo,)	2
1st North Carolina " "	1
2d " " "	2
Gunboat Southfield	6
Total number of officers,	100

—*State Journal 27th.*

MISSISSIPPI RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, introduced by Hon. Fulton Anderson, were unanimously adopted by both branches of the Mississippi Legislature, setting forth the opposition of that body to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus:*

WHEREAS, The writ of *habeas corpus* is the great prerogative writ of the American people, distinguishing a free and constitutional government from an absolute despotism; and, whereas, this great privilege of American citizens was inherited by them from their ancestors, and was held and exercised by them before the establishment of any of the Constitutions of the American States, after a long and arduous struggle of five hundred years' duration against the adherents of arbitrary power; and, whereas, it is declared in the Constitution of the Confederate States, and in that of the State of Mississippi, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and, whereas, it is also declared in said Constitution that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects againts unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized," thereby intending to guarantee to the American citizen the inalienable right, derived from the common law, and inherited from his English ancestors, to be secure from arrest, except upon warrant, specifying the offeace, and on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation; and whereas, on the 15th of February last, the Congress of the Confederate States did pass an act, "that, during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be, and the same is hereby, suspended in cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, or Secretary of War, or General commanding the trans Mississippi Department; by the authority and under the control of the President," which suspension extended to arrests in a large number of cases embraced in said act, in many of which no specific crime is named; and whereas, by one of the provisions of said act it is declared "that the President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried by the due course of law," thus placing it in the power of the President of the Confederate States to confer on military tribunals, holding their appointments at his will, and responsible only to him, to determine upon the right and liabilities of the citizen, instead of leaving it to independent judicial tribunals of the country, in which alone the Constitution and laws have reposed that power—thus evincing a jealousy of the civil power, which, in the opinion of this Legislature, is not justified by the circumstances; and, whereas, in the opinion of this Legislature the power of Congress implied rather than granted in the Constitution of the Confederate States, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, did not, and was not intended to confer upon Congress the power to authorize the arrest or detention of the citizen without warrant and without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation upon the mere order of an executive or military officer, but was intended only to apply to cases where the person of such citizen was held in custody under a legal and constitutional arrest; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Legislature of Mississippi, That the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is dangerous to the liberty of the citizen, unconstitutional in some of its features, tends to make the civil power subordinate to the military, and establishes a precedent of a doubtful and dangerous character, and should be repelaed.

Be it further resolved, That the Senators of the State of Mississippi in Congress be instructed, and the representatives be requested to take the necessary action to secure the repeal of said act at the earliest possible period; and, if the same is not repealed the said Senators are instructed and representatives requested to vote against the further suspension of said privilege; and the Governor of the State is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Be it further Resolved, That in the adoption of these resolutions, it is not the intention of the Legislature to impute to the President of the Confederate States any desire to arrogate to himself more power than the Constitution has conferred, and that in the opinion of the Legislature it is the duty of every patriotic citzen to uphold and maintain the said President of the Confederate States in the legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers conferred on him.

HABEAS CORPUS IN ALABAMA.

Ex Parte G. W. TATE.

[Petition for *Habeas Corpus*, on appeal from the decision of Chancellor J. R. John, in the county of Dallas.]

In this case, the majority of the Supreme Court of Alabama hold the following: A. J. Walker, C. J., and J. D. Phelan, J., concurring. Opinion by Phelan, J.

1. That the War and Peace power, conferred on the Congress of the Confederate States by the Constitution, is the highest and most vital *trust* confided to that Government; because upon its proper exercise the maintenance and protection of every valuable right, whether of individuals or the body politic, and involving the very existence of both, must, in the case of insurrection or foreign invasion, ultimately depend.

2. That to execute this high *trust*, it is the imperative *duty*, as it is the manifest *right* of that Government, to exhaust, if it becomes necessary, the entire military force of the country in men, money, and every other available material of war; but, especially, to hold under its control, and to employ all the males of the country capable of bearing arms, or of performing other military service.

3. That in view of this high *trust*, and this great correlative *duty*, conferred and imposed upon that Government for the public defence, and the preservation of life, liberty, and property, it is not in the power of any Congress to grant *permanent* and *irrepealable exemptions* from military service, upon *any terms or any consideration whatsoever;* but that all exemptions granted by Congress must be taken under the implied condition, that if the exigencies of the country require, they may be revoked and set aside; and that each successive Congress must be the judge of what the public defense and the necessities of the country from time to time require.

4. Proceeding upon these principles, we decide, that the act of Congress of January 5th, 1864, which declares, "that no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute," and the act of February 17th, 1864, which repeals all previous exemptions, both have the effect of repealing so much of the act of April 16th, 1862, as allows an exemption to any one furnishing a substitute, and are valid and constitutional; and that the petitioner in this case is now liable to military service, agreeably to the provisions of the said acts of January 5th, and February 17th, 1864, notwithstanding he had furnished a substitute.

The decision of the Chancellor is affirmed.

GEN HOKE PROMOTED.—The admirers of merit and gallantry will not be surprised to learn that President Davis has conferred upon Brig. Gen. Hoke, the hero of Plymouth, the rank and commission of Major General. The promotion, as we learn, was awarded of the President's own motion, and the dispatch announcing the promotion, thanks Gen. Hoke in behalf of the Confederacy for his brilliant success, and states that the promotion dates from his victory.—*Rich Whig.*

NEW CURRENCY.—The Richmond *Sentinel* has been requested to state that the removal of the Treasury Note Bureau to Columbia, will delay for two or three weeks the issue of new notes. The want of these notes is now felt in every branch of business.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF PLYMOUTH.

The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday publishes the following interesting particulars of the fight at Plymouth:

The assault on the outer works commenced on the afternoon of Sunday a week ago, and resulted in the capture of a redoubt by Hoke's brigade. About ten o'clock Wednesday morning the inner batteries were carried; Ransom's brigade charging handsomely over the breastworks and through the town.—There were several hundred negro soldiers in the ranks of the enemy, who took to the swamp, exhibiting the cowardice of their race, and showing again how worthless, and how worse than worthless on the battle-field are the black allies of the North.

The iron-clad steamer Albemarle, Commander Cooke, participated in the attack. She ran into and sunk two Yankee gunboats. She then opened on the batteries, (the other gunboats having escaped), silencing one in a few minutes.

The prisoners taken by us include Brigadier Gen. Weitzell and staff.

The land and naval forces were commanded by General Hoke. The land force consisted of Hoke's old brigade, commanded by Col. Mercer, of the Twenty-first Georgia, Ransom's brigade commanded by General Ransom, and Kemper's brigade, (of Gettysburg memory,) commanded by Colonel Terry. Colonel Mercer was killed. Our loss in killed and wounded is variously estimated from two to three hundred.

Pickett's brave soldiers, whose charge through half a mile of shot and shell of Gettysburg, following the uplifted sword of their brave General at their head, has made one of the brightest pages of our history, have again distinguished themselves at Plymouth, as their conspicuous loss in the fight will attest. The Eleventh Virginia, in this brigade, has suffered severely, but we have none other than straggling accounts of the names of the killed and wounded. A dispatch to Lynchburg says that the casualties in Company G, (Home Guards,) of that city, and which belonged to the Eleventh Virginia, were as follows:—Killed, Corporal J. P. Sale, Corporal W. S. Averett, and private John Cross. Wounded, J. H. Conley, W. S. Gregory, C. W. G. Watkins, and S. H. Nowlin.

ACCOUNT OF A PARTICIPANT IN THE BATTLE.

Since the above lines were written, we have had a conversation with George King, sergeant in the Eleventh Virginia regiment, who participated in the battle, and who was sent on in charge of some of the wounded men. He gives us a stirring version of the battle and some interesting details. He states that our troops started from Tarboro' on the Friday of week before last, and reached the cross-roads, three miles from Plymouth, on Sunday evening. Kemper's brigade consisting of the First, Eleventh and Twenty-fourth Virginia regiments, were ordered to the front, and drove in the enemy's pickets at War Neck. The other forces, Hoke's and Ransom's brigades of North Carolina troops, and one regiment of Georgians from Clingman's brigade, were subsequently engaged. Dearing's battalion of artillery, in which are the Fayette from Richmond, Latham's from Lynchburg, Branch's from Petersburg, and others, commenced cannonading the enemy Monday morning, and continued their fire at intervals during the day and night.

On Tuesday desultory firing took place between our forces and the enemy, who were protected by eight forts and five gunboats. During the day the troops on our right carried by storm one of the enemy's works which mounted four guns.

The principal fort was Fort Williams, eight guns. This key was regarded as the key of the position. Tuesday evening a flag of truce was sent to Fort Williams demanding the surrender of the enemy.—The flag was taken by Colonel Dearing and another officer; and Gen Weitzel, the Yankee commander, refused to treat with them, but requested a conference with the General commanding. At the interview which ensued the Yankee commander said to Gen. Hoke that if he surrendered he would be sacrificed by his Government, and, he feared, would be retired from the service.

"Then," replied Gen. Hoke, "I understand that you are fighting for your commission and for no other cause. If such is your reply, I have only to compel you to surrender, which I will do if I have to fight to the last man."

The general assault followed Wednesday morning. It was made by all our forces. As our troops came within range of the enemy's artillery, they suffered very severely, as the ground in front had been surveyed and staked off with target posts for artillery practice. Latham's battery had been placed just by one of the targets, and was shelled with such skill by the enemy that all his horses were killed. The accounts of his casualties are deplorable, and we trust they may be reduced by the more exact statements which will be officially given. As our troops steadily advanced upon the enemy's works, the Yankees, not waiting for their charge threw away their arms and rushed forward with cries and tokens of surrender. There were white handkerchiefs suddenly unfurled at all parts of the enemy's lines.—General Weitzel and his staff were left alone in Fort Williams, the garrison having gone over to us under the white handkerchief display, and they thus fell into our hands as prisoners of war.

THE NEWS.

A telegram informs us that a flag of truce boat arrived at City Point on Sunday with dispatches from the "Beast" to the commanding officer of the French vessels. It is said the expiration of the time allotted for the shipment of the French tobacco had expired, and that the French officer was notified to depart. The French vessels are reported to have left the same evening. The truce boat remained only a few minutes after delivering her dispatches.

From Northern Virginia we learn the Yankees made a feint to cross at Ely's and Germana fords.

It is reported that Forrest has had a fight with Grierson in which Grierson was killed.

Western dispatches confirms the defeat of Banks, with a loss of 4,500 prisoners.

The pretended correspondence between Lord Lyons and the President in a forgery.

Advices from the United States to the 23d have been received. The army of the Potomac is represented as being very active. All the outlets have left. Grant has taken up his headquarters in the field.

Additional Yankee advices from Red river claim a decided victory over Kirby Smith.—That's all gammon. The *World* says it is evident that Chase will have to buy gold to pay the interest on the public debt. Gold on the 22d was 175.

European news is unimportant. Maximilian was to set sail on the 13th.

It is reported that a large number of troops are landing at Yorktown.—*Petersburg Register.*

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

General Buckner still makes his headquarters at Bristol.

Schofield commands the Yankee army in East Tennessee. He has garrisoned Knoxville with negro troops. Inoffensive women and children are daily sent out of their lines and exiled from their homes.

General Vance, captured some time ago in Western North Carolina, in confined in the city jail of Knoxville.

The Yankees are accumulating large quantities of supplies at Knoxville, and have several steamboats running between that city and Bridgeport.

The Bristol *Gazette* says that Parson Brownlow advises that every Southern man, including ministers of the gospel, especially those of the M. E. Church, should be driven out of East Tennessee, or put to death.

The Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico on his accession. He would shortly take his daparture for Very Cruz.

From the Western Democrat.

MEETING IN UNION COUNTY.

A meeting of the citizens of Union county was held at Monroe on Wednesday the 20th inst. D A Covington, Esq. was called to the chair, and John D Stewart appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the chairman, and on motion, the Grand Jury of the county (it being Superior Court week) were invited to participate in the meeting; whereupon said body adjourned and united in the proceedings.

Gen A J Dargan of Wadesboro' and R F Armfield, Esq. the Solicitor of this Judicial District, being present were invited to address the meeting, both of whom entertained a crowded house with interesting speeches, depicting in frightful yet true colors the horrors of the present war waged against us by the northern people—the devastation and ruin of our much beloved and once flourishing country—the determination of our common foe, the vandals of the North, to subjugate us, to confiscate our property, and to blot us out of existence by substituting in our place the negro race. The speakers urged upon all the vital importance of being united as one man in resisting to the bitter end the attempts of Lincoln and his hosts of hirelings to overrun us—to form one undivided front—to league together and never to surrender.

The speakers then called attention to His Excellency, Z B Vance, the present Chief Magistrate of North Carolina. They spoke of him as the soldier and patriot, the soldier's friend, as possessing a pure heart, a wise head, and none more capable than he to stand at the helm and guide the ship of State.

On motion, a committee consisting of Col R Rogers, Col T C Wilson, H M Houston, H R Massey, and M Austin, Esqr's, was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the patriotic course pursued by his excellency, Z. B. Vance, the present Governer of our State—that in view of the perilous times that lie before us, no one in our opinion is better calculated to guard and guide the affairs of our State than he: therefore we are in favor of his re election.

Resolved, That he be respectfully invited to address the citizens of Union county at the Court House in Monroe, at such time as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Gen A J Dargan and R F Armfield for their very appropriate and interesting speeches.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Western Democrat for publication, with a request that such other papers in the State as are friendly to the re election of Gov. Vance copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. A. COVINGTON, Ch'n.

J. D. STEWART, Sec'y.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ALAMANCE COUNTY.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Alamance county held in Graham on the 16th of April, on motion Samuel White Esq, was called to the chair and J. G. Dickey Esq, was appointed Secretary. R. Y. McAden, Esq, introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time is near at hand when the people of North Carolina will be called upon to select a Governor, Therefore be it resolved by the people of Alamance county, without distinction of parties, that we recognize in our present Governor Z B Vance both as a statesman and patriot, and that we will cheerfully support him for our next Governor, believing him to be true both to the State and Confederate governments.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to request Gov. Vance to visit Alamance and address the people at his earliest convenience.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the *Observer, Progress, Patriot* and *Confederate* with a request for publication.

The following committee was appointed to correspond with Gov. Vance: R Y. McAden, A. H. Boyd and Dr. D A. Montgomery.

SAM'L WHITE, Ch'n.

J. G. DICKEY, Sec'y.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MOORE.

A public meeting was held at Carthage on Tuesday the 10th inst., when, on motion of Alex. Kelly, W. D. Harrington was called to the Chair, and Maj. H. C. McLean requested to act as Sec'y.

The object of the meeting having been explained, Dr. John Shaw offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That His Excellency Gov. Vance be invited to address the people of this county at such time as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three to communicate the foregoing resolution to His Excellency and ascertain the time when it will suit his convenience to visit our county.

Under the second resolution the Chairman appointed the following committee: Dr. John Shaw, Jesse Hedgepeth and Harris Tysor, and on motion the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were added to the committee.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned. W. D. HARRINGTON, Ch'n.

H. C. MCLEAN, Sec'y.

Card of Thanks.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 7.
Raleigh, N. C., April 22d, 1864.

I have the honor to return thanks to the following ladies and gentlemen, in behalf of myself and the sick and wounded soldiers under my charge, for valuable contributions of garden seed:

Mrs. Judge Ruffin, Graham, Alamance county,
Mrs. Sarah Stone, Granville county, N. C.,
Mrs. F. J. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.,
Mrs. E B Lewis, Rocky Mount, Edgecomb county,
Mrs. General Gatlin, Raleigh, N. C.

Also to Mrs. K. Rayner, Mrs. Ellen Mordecai and Miss Sallie Rayner, for very valuable donations of Castile Soap, bandages and dressings. Mrs. James Taylor for rolls. Mrs. Quentin Busbee and Miss Priscilla McKee for bandages and dressings.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Surgeon in Charge.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprize is to supply those useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

6—d1m.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY insures healthy white persons from 14 to 60 years of age for 1 year for 7 years and for life. Also healthy slave from 10 to 60 years of age for 1 or 5 years.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, President.
H. W. HUSTED, Attorney.
W. H. JONES, Treasurer.

All desired information given by Agents in a the towns and villages of the State, and by

R. H. BATTLE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1859. 1y-1